

Alexandria Gazette & Daily Advertiser.

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VOL. XVIII.]

SATURDAY NOVEMBER 15, 1817.

[No. 5073.

For the prevention and cure of
BILIOUS AND MASTICATE FEVER
is recommended

HAINLY'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS
THIS Medicine has been attended with a degree of success highly grateful to the inventor's feelings in several parts of the West Indies and in the Southern and Middle States, &c.

The testimony of a number of persons can be adduced, who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy has, under Providence, preserved their lives when in the most alarming circumstances.

Facts of this conclusive nature speak more in favour of a medicine than columns of pompous eulogy founded on mere assertion.

It is not indeed presumptuously proposed as an infallible cure, but the inventor has every possible reason that can result from extensive experience for believing that a dose of these Pills taken once in every two weeks during the prevalence of our bilious fevers, will prove an infallible preventive; and further, that in the earlier stages of those diseases, their use will very generally succeed in restoring health, and frequently in cases esteemed desperate and beyond the power of common remedies.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—to produce a free perspiration and thereby prevent colds which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold if taken on its first appearance: they are celebrated for removing habitual convulsions—sickness at the stomach and severe head-ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured and carefully preserved for use by every seaman.

Hamilton's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colds, wheezes, coughs, asthma, sore throats, catarrhs, and approaching consumption.—To parents who have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH, this discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorders to which children are liable. The Elixir is perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small that no difficulty arises in taking it.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative.

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of

Nervous Disorders Violent cramps in
Consumption the stomach and
Loss of spirits back
Loss of appetite Indigestion
Impurity of blood Melancholy
Hysteric affection Gout in the stomach
Inward weaknesses Pains in the limbs
and debility Relaxations, etc.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic rheumatism, gout, rheumatic goit, palsy, lumbago, numbness, white swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, pain in the face and neck, etc. etc.

Lew's Ointment for the Itch.

Warranted an infallible remedy at one application, may be used with perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury or any dangerous ingredient whatever, and not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the application of other remedies.

Hahn's true & genuine German Corn Plaster.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving any pain.

The Gemini Persian Lotion.

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, is an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals—the basis of other lotions, and of unparalleled efficacy in removing blemishes of the face and skin, freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurvy, tetter, ring-worms, sunburn, prickly heat, &c.

Hahn's genuine Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident.

Tooth-diseases Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

Let's Infallible Nine and Forty Drops.

For the cure of ague, remittent and intermitting fevers.

At the place of sale pamphlets may be had gratis, describing cure performed by the above medicines the number, importance and respectability of which, fully justify every article of this advertisement.

Sold only wholesale and retail, by

JAMES KENNEDY & SON,
King-st. Alexandria.

For Freight,

The brig COMMERCE, Wade master, burthen 1600 barrels—a good vessel, and can be ready in a few days for the reception of a cargo. Apply to LAWRAZON & FOWLE.

Who have for sale the cargo of said brig from Havre, consisting of 190 tons FRENCH PLASTER November 5

For New-York,

The fine fast sailing Sloop PACKET, capt. Thos. Van Name, burthen 500 barrels, now lying at the foot of King street—for freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply on board to J. & J. DOUGLASS, October 30.

For Freight.

The Schooner UNION, captain Cole, a nealy new and superior vessel, carries about 900 barrels, will be ready in a few days to receive a cargo, and will take a freight for Europe or Coastwise. Apply to

LAWRAZON & FOWLE, Who have for sale said scho. cargo of 120 tons Plaster Paris, Also, for sale, laying from schr. Bolina, capt. S. Ivester, from Madeira, 4 pipes 1 half pine 1 qr. cask October 28

John G. Ladd & Co

Have received per schooner LYDIA, lying at Bayne's wharf, and offer for sale,

1500 bushels potatoes 3 time pieces 2 eight day clocks 2 case boots 2 cases mens' stout shoes

For Newburyport.

The schooner LYDIA, Joseph Braden master, having most of her cargo provided, will sail in a few days, and can take on freight three hundred barrels. Apply to

NOV. 11 JOHN G. LADD & CO.

For Freight.

The brig J. NE. A. Davis, Jr. master, carries about 1200 barrels, is a good vessel, and can be ready in a few days to receive a cargo, will take an European or coastwise freight on moderate terms. Apply to

LAWRAZON & FOWLE, Who have received by said brig 60 bbls. N. E. Rum 114 tons Plaster Paris 6 cases first quality hats ALSO,

For sale on board said brig, at Central Wharves, 1,000 bushels of superior quality potatoes—which apply to the master, or as above. NOV. 11

For Portland & Bath.

The sloop VISITOR, capt. —, will be ready to sail in a few days and will take 200 barrels on freight—Apply to

LAWRAZON & FOWLE, Who have for sale her cargo of 65,000 feet merchantable & clear lumber 10 bbls. Tanner's oil 5 firkins butter 50 boxes smoked herrings November 11

For Freight.

The ship HAZARD, William Crabtree, jun. master; burthen 3800 barrels, and can be ready to receive a cargo on board in three days.

ALSO,

The brig MARIA, George Fletcher, master; burthen about 3500 barrels; can be in immediate readiness for sea.

ALSO,

The brig SUSAN, James Parsons, master; burthen about 1000 barrels, is a new and excellent vessel, ready for the immediate reception of a cargo, and will take a foreign or coastwise freight on moderate terms. Apply to

LAWRAZON & FOWLE, October 4

Plaster.

160 TONS Plaster of Paris, received per the schooner Lady Washington, and for sale by

T. H. HOWLAND.

For Sale or Freight,

The substantial & fast sailing schr. LADY WASHINGTON, T. Eaton, master; burthen 128 tons or 1000 bbls. She will be ready for the reception of a cargo in 4 days. Apply to

T. H. HOWLAND, November 8

Cheap Cash Store.

THE subscriber has just opened and offers for sale, at the corner of King and Fairfax-streets, and next door to Messrs. John Withers & Co., a large assortment of

Seasonable Dry Goods, which were principally bought at auction for CASH, and will be sold at the lowest prices.

SAUERSON MARK. October 20 4w

For Rent,

And immediate possession given, THE Brick Dwelling House on King street, near the Diagonal Pump, and adjoining the Warehouse of Mr. English. Also, the Store House adjoining my dwelling. For terms, apply to

J. & J. DOUGLASS, October 30.

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T. H. HOWLAND, November 8

Boarding

MRS. MARSTELLER, residing at the corner of Prince and Washington streets, begs leave to inform the public, that she proposes to take a few young persons, either Boys or Girls, to board during the winter. Oct. 7.

LAWRAZON & FOWLE.

WILL purchase MARYLAND TOBACCO. October 25

Rye Whiskey.

LINDSAY & HILL, have just rec'd and offer for sale, 25 barrels Rye Whiskey, of the first quality. November 8

Sicily Madeira Wine.

LANDING from the schooner LIBERTY, captain BEERS, 6 pipes Sicily Madeira Wine, of a superior quality.

1 bale Russia Diapers

For sale by

LAWRAZON & FOWLE. October 22

Prime Sugars.

LANDING this day, from on board the British schr. FAME, Capt. Whiney, from Barbadoes.

41 barrels Musc. SUGARS, 8 barrels

1 case

1 half pine MADEIRA WINE.

FRANCIS ADAMS. November 10

Fall Goods.

JOSEPH JANNEY, has imported in the ship Boston, Capt. Janney, from England, about an hundred packages, containing a general assortment of

WOOLLEN & COTTON GOODS,

which are offered for sale by the package or piece, and are very low.

September 26 dfm

Notice.

THE Subscriber having taken into partnership Mr. Thomas Irwin, Jr. his business in future will be conducted under the firm of CAILETT & IRWIN. All those having claims against me, are requested to present them and receive their money; and all those indebted, are respectfully solicited to make payment with as little delay as possible.

CHARLES I. CATLETT.

For Sale.

A FEW copies of Lewis's large Map of the U. States, and Madison's Map of Virginia, for sale at the auction room of

P. G. MARSTELLER. November 8 10t

Young Hyson Tea.

JOHN G. LADD & CO. have received per scho. Mary, and offer for sale, 20 chests Young Hyson TEA, of ship NOV. 7

October 25 Agents.

Prime Chewing Tobacco.

55 KEGS Prime Chewing Tobacco, 1 lb twists, 8's and 12's, of very superior quality.

Just received from Richmond, and for sale by JOHN JACKSON & CO. October 28 Agents.

Young Hyson and imperial tea.

4000 pieces short yellow nankin keens 2000 do. long yellow

ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
ROYAL-STREET.

Daily Gazette, 87—Country Gazette, 25.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1817.

SELECTED.

LOVE SONG.

They're silly fools who songs sing
To glowing cheeks and sparkling eyes,
Or make the hills and valleys ring
With lovers' w's and lovers' lies.

Now I'm in love as much as they,
And write at least as honest verse
Of her, whose charming beauties lay,
Not in her person—but her purse.

Her golden charms so sweetly shine,
When rising to my raptur'd view,
That I would rather call her mine,
Than any girl I ever knew.

No lips that quiver for a kiss—
No sparkling eye that ever roll'd,
Afford so rich and solid bliss
As Aurora's beauteous bags of gold.

What tho' she's lost the bloom of youth,
The rose that deck'd her early days?
Has only one decaying tooth,
With eyes that squint a thousand ways?

What though she's lost her fraxen hair?
My love shall never know restraint,
For half her sex can tell her where
To buy her wigs, and teeth, and paint.

Then, Anna, bless thy amorous swain,
Who doats upon thy shining charms,
Believe his bosom's tender pain,
And throw your beauties in his arms.

And he will clasp them to his heart,
Adore them with affection true,
And with them never, never part,
Whatever may become of you.

From the Ball. Federal Republican.
HINTS TO CONGRESS.

We have extracted some articles, by way of a recent arrival from Europe, not altogether destitute of interest. Amongst other rumors, we find one, that Spain has acceded to the confederacy of the European potentates. If this report is correct, we will ask our own government, whether it does not become important to ascertain the disposition of the allied powers towards the South Americans, before we acknowledge their independence, and thus throw down the gauntlet of defiance to all confederated Europe. We are, we must confess, inclined to believe that the report of the accession of Spain to the confederacy, is substantially correct. What political motive could Ferdinand possibly have, in refusing to become a party to this alliance? He is, at the present moment, the weakest power on the continent, and therefore nothing is more natural than that the weak should attempt to form an alliance with the strong. It is more for the interest of Spain to form such an alliance, than for any other European power. Her incompetency to resist the efforts made by the Spanish Americans to throw off the yoke, would, of itself, be a sufficient motive to stimulate her to become a member of the confederacy. Whether it is made an article that the allied powers shall exert all their strength, to enable Ferdinand to recover his South American dominions, we know not; but one thing is very clear, that no efforts of his will be wanting to accomplish this object. It may be said, indeed, that it is questionable with the allies, whether they will admit Ferdinand as a party. Let it be remembered that all nations are, by the terms of this treaty, invited to join in that alliance.

It is true, that the treaty concluded at Vienna, points exclusively to the subject of French aggression; but, as this subject does not now excite the same alarm as it formerly did, it is not improbable that they would turn their attention to other objects, which is rendered still more probable, if Spain has indeed become a party to that instrument. It is too much for us to say, that the allied powers will not interfere in a quarrel between Ferdinand and his subjects, for the plainest of all possible reasons, because we have no authority for making such an assertion. How idle is it, to reason from motives of general policy, on a question so interesting and so important, as the present! The allies may have received overtures from Ferdinand so favorable as to overcome all scruples of this character: he may have promised to them commercial

advantages, or even a partial session of territory, for the recovery of the remainder. Surely, there is nothing extravagant in such suggestions, and it is not, surely, beneath the dignity of our government to enquire, who our enemies are to be, before we venture upon a declaration of war. We know how prone college boys are to argue, that what the allied powers of Europe contemplate doing, at such a crisis, is no question for us to consult; but that we are bound to throw down the gauntlet of defiance to them all. They would hold as a just political maxim, that we are bound in case of war, to have as many enemies to combat, as we possibly can, on the ground, we presume, that the more difficult the victory is to acquire, the more glorious it will be when it is acquired. We have, it is true, fought Great Britain single handed; and we are now called upon to play the same game with the allies, on the ground, that it is beneath our dignity to know how many we have to fight. We would venture to propose an improvement on this happy and original idea, and that is, for our own government to declare, in the outset, war against all the world, for fear we should not have enemies enough to fight.

We once heard of a litigious character, living in New-England, who, during a session of the court, was discovered seated on the steps, wringing his hands and shedding tears, with every other demonstration of anguish. An honest neighbor compassionately enquired into the cause of his grief. "I have," replied the rustic, "only forty nine cases on the docket for trial! Alas! Alas! I am totally undone!"

From the Universal Magazine.

ELEGANT ENGLISH EXTRACT.

SALLUST, from the irregularity of his life and the beauty of his writings, has not unhappily been called the Bolingbroke of Rome. His enmity to Cicero is well known, and perhaps it had some influence on the peculiarity of his diction. Personal animosity might make him form a style as remote as possible from the redundant language of the immortal orator, whose turbulent wife, Terentia, he married after her divorce.

This extraordinary woman is said to have lived to the age of 103; to have married Messala, her 3d, and Vibius Rufus, her 4th husband. The latter boasted with the joy of an antiquarian that he possessed two of the greatest curiosities in the world, namely, Terentia, who had been Cicero's wife, and the chair in which Caesar was killed. The character of Sallust, at one time the loud advocate for public liberty, and afterwards sharing in the robberies of Caesar, is happily pourtrayed in the following passage from Bishop Warburton, which is remarkable for its elegance, & beauty of expression.

No sooner did the warm aspect of good fortune come out again, but all those exalted ideas of virtue and honor, raised like a beautiful kind of frost-work, in the cold season of adversity, dissolved and disappeared?

Sallust had the singular honor of being twice translated by a royal hand; first by our Elizabeth, according to Camden; and secondly, by the present infant of Spain, whose version of this elegant historian, lately printed in folio, is one of the most beautiful works, that any country has produced since the first invention of printing.

ENGLISH.

Though the following story may be a little in the style of caricature, we can assert that as a description of the uncouth gibberish sometimes spoken in England, it is scarcely an exaggeration, and indeed is sufficiently chaste as a story, illustrative of a truth little less strange.

A member of the quorum in Cumberland, who was the very mouth-piece of eloquence in his own country, when he went up to London, inquired at a shoe-maker's shop in Cranbury Alley, if he could meet with a pair of small shoes for his little girl in the country, with pink heels, pointed toes, and crop straps for clasps, which he expressed in the following provincial dialect:

"I pray ye noo, haie ye gatten any neatly feeth shoen, pointed toen, pinched at heel, and cropped straps for clasps?"

"Sir," answered the shop keeper, "what's that you say?"

"Why I pray ye noo," (repeated before.)

The family who speak French, said the shoemaker, live at the next door.

He scatters enjoyments who can enjoy much.

ALEXANDRIA: SATURDAY, November 15, 1817.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.
RUMORS OF THE DAY.

It was, some time since, announced in the Baltimore Federal Gazette, as the rumor of the day, "that Caesar A. Rodney, John Graham, and Walter Jones, Esqrs., were appointed commissioners to proceed to South America, for the purposes which had been rather guessed at than explained; that Mr. Jones had declined proceeding on the mission, and that it was not then known whether another commissioner had been or would be appointed to succeed him."

The Gazette of Saturday last contains the following additional rumors on the same subject: "Report now says that the honorable Theodorick Bland, one of the judges of Baltimore county court, is offered the appointment of commissioner, with a compensation at the rate of six thousand dollars per annum, and a like sum for out-fit. It is supposed that judge Bland will accept the appointment, and, of course, resign his office in the judiciary of this state."

Report further says, that the frigate Congress is to convey the commissioners to their port of destination, and will be ready to sail in a few days.

H. M. Brackenridge, Esq., now in Washington, has long been spoken of as the secretary to this intended mission. He is also, we believe truly, considered the author of a pamphlet addressed to president Monroe, pointing out and urging to the government of the United States the propriety of acknowledging the independence of some of the newly formed republics in South America. These circumstances connected might lead to a probable guess at the intentions of the executive, and the object of the mission."

The schooner General Pike, captain S. White, bound from Mobile to Charleston, was lately abandoned at sea. Her passengers and crew were received on board the British sloop of war Rifleman, captain Duff, and conveyed to Havana. Two days after their arrival there, two of the passengers, Francis D. Stockton and Joseph C. Rutherford, Esqrs., embarked on board the brig James, captain Coulter, for Philadelphia, where they arrived on Saturday, in a passage of 8 days. They speak in the warmest terms of the polite and kindness received from captain Duff while they were on board the sloop of war.

A Bague paper of September 25 says, "The conferences to negotiate a commercial treaty between the United States and the king of the Netherlands have been suspended till the American commissioners receive further instructions. His excellency Mr. Gallatin has returned to Paris."

LAWLER WHEAT.

It is now ascertained by actual experiment, in this state, that the description of wheat known by the name of Lawler wheat is not secure from the ravages of the Hessian fly. A quantity of wheat, represented as genuine Lawler, was obtained from Virginia by a gentleman whose farm is about ten miles from Baltimore, and sown this fall; within a few days past the young blade has been blighted as with a blast from a furnace, and on examination it appears that the destruction has been caused by the well known Hessian fly.

We learn that the Lawler wheat sown on the Eastern Shore of this state, and in some parts of Virginia, has experienced a similar fate.

A warning to those who put too much water in their grain.

AT INDIAN VERDICT.

John Taton, an Indian, native of Lyme, in Connecticut, being found dead on a winter's morning, far from a tavern where he had been drinking freely of spirituous liquors the evening before, the Indians immediately assembled a jury of their own tribe, who, after examining the body of the deceased, unanimously agreed, "That the said Taton's death was occasioned by the freezing of a large quantity of water in his body, that had been imprudently mixed with the rum he drank."

From the N. Y. Gazette, Nov. 11.

On a re-arrival of the London papers by the Maria, Captain Duplex, we find but little to interest our readers.

It is not a little gratifying to the American feeling, to notice such articles as the following, reaching us through a ministerial print.

The London Courier of the 2d of last month, observes,

"The American Papers which we have lately received continue to speak of the efforts making to increase the strength of the Navy of the United States, with a view, no doubt, to a more desperate competition with Great Britain, should any unforeseen circumstance不幸ly occasion another rupture between the two countries. Such an event is most earnestly to be deprecated; but as, in the various and fluctuating relations of States, it is impossible to say how soon tranquility, apparently the most profound, may be violated, it may be worth while again to call the public attention, while it can be calmly directed towards the subject, to the practice on the part of the Ameri-

cans of under-rating their vessels; all of which are in fact of much greater strength than the class to which they belong.—America is at present the only power that makes any distinction between the rate and the actual strength of its ships of war. Neither France, Spain, nor Russia do so, nor, we believe, did we ever do so. The present American seventy-four can throw a broadside within fifty pounds as heavy as the Caledonia, a British ship, rating 120 guns, and measuring 2617 tons."

The Editor of the Courier is informed, that there is not, at present, the least prospect of the unhappy occasion which he seems to dread; but should there ever again be a meeting between the two countries, we shall not be found unprepared. It is determined by our government to increase our navy, as one of the most effective means of preserving peace.

The comparative strength between the frigates President and Endymion, which the Courier copies from "James's naval occurrences of the late war," is not correct; but the misstatements may serve to appease the feelings of those who have not been correctly informed. We are glad to find that the Courier acknowledges, that the Endymion is "the largest and the most formidable 44 gun frigate belonging to their navy," because, at the time of her escape from the President, she was represented as a vessel of an inferior class.

The Courier proceeds,

"It is far from improbable, however, that the American government, profiting by the British Order in Council, directing that all British men of war shall, henceforward, be rated according to their actual force, may be contemplating the means of reducing their rating system, and bringing it nearer the standard of truth. The variation between the rate and the mounting of the British navy was of gradual progress, attributable to accident rather than design."

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

From London papers to the 7th of Oct. received in New York, by the ship Marin, Duplex, in 30 days from Liverpool.

The price of new wheat was advancing in London, while that of the old continued stationary.

Alderman Smith, of London, is elected lord mayor of that city for the ensuing year.

American stocks—London, Oct. 4.

6 per cents 105—7's 111; nothing doing in bank shares.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated Oct. 8.

"In cotton there is little business doing—but the holders very steadily require for Uplands 22d to 29 1-2d. New Orleans 23d to 28 1d; and Sea-islands 29 3d to 32 3d per lb. The demand for potash is a little more extensive at 49c to 52c for New York and Boston ports, and 45c to 46c per cwt. for Montreal; pearl ashes are very dull at 63s to 64s per cwt. Naval stores are rather in better demand—Tar at 15 6d to 17s; turpentine 15s to 18s per cwt. Flour goes off more freely to day at 52s 53s per bbl. but the sales are still limited. Rye flour 30s to 31s per barrel. Rice 34s to 38s 6d per cwt."

A narrative of the late embassy to China, has been published in London, by Mr. Ellis, the third commissioner. It is said to contain an abundance of interesting details.

The London Courier states, that the account given by Mr. Ellis of Bonaparte, affords an additional refutation of the party with respect to the treatment of that personage.

London, Oct. 5.

This morning we received German papers to the 20th ult. They confirm the former account of the death of her imperial highness, the consort of the archduke Palatine, in giving birth to a son and daughter. The children are said to be in good health. The plague continues its ravages in Constantinople; but a letter from Petersburg, of the 29th August, seems to threaten an aggravation of this misery, by superintending a war between Russia and Turkey. Our readers have been already apprised of the execution of Czerny George, by order of one of the Turkish governors, who it seems, did not think his character, as a rebel to the Porte, superseded by that of a lieutenant general in the service of Russia, and knight of St. Anne, of the first class. The intelligence of this event created a lively sensation in Petersburg, and a courier was immediately dispatched to the Russian minister at Constantinople, commanding him to require categorically, and within 14 days, a public declaration from the Porte, disavowing this act, and the exemplary punishment of the perpetrators; and if this be not complied with in the course of 14 days, he shall immediately leave Constantinople. The same courier carried orders to suspend the building of the new palace for the Russian embassy at Constantinople, and another courier was at the same time despatched to the head-quarters of general Bennington. We are not prepared to find the Porte so very tenacious of a Basaw's head as to invoke itself for a consideration so trifling, in a contest with the formidable power of Russia.

The officers went to the prison when he found the impostor enjoying that full liberty which is allowed to prisoners to who a detention little importance is attached. He requested to speak with him. The prisoner refused, at first, to appear; but when he was told that this gentleman was an old officer of the royal army of Vendee, he presented himself under the name of Charles de Navarre, without raising his hand to his hat, which he kept constantly on his head. His distrustful

that article. The long course of fine weather, and the prospect of a bountiful harvest over the world, make it difficult to find a just cause for the rise in the price of bread.

October 4.

Letters from the Hague state, that the conferences for the conclusion of a treaty of commerce and navigation, between the kingdom of the Netherlands and the United States of America, are postponed until the American plenipotentiaries shall have received ulterior instructions.

Mr. Gallatin, ambassador from the U. States to the court of France, who had been charged with the negotiations, has returned from the Hague to Paris.

Letters from a central part of Spain mention, that the troops destined for South America, a descent down to Cadiz and other parts of Andalusia, had been recalled into Extremadura, the government not having the means to subsist and pay them in the districts in which they were first ordered to assemble.

We understand that Spain is making an effort to restore its naval and military force, and that a considerable order for naval and artillery stores has been lately received in this country, to be shipped for Spain.

October 6.

Last week a person, who has been recently selling flour in Coventry, was detected by the police in the abominable practice of mixing a quantity of burnt Derbyshire stone with his flour! An information having been laid against him, before the magistrates, he was fined in the mitigated penalty of 5 pence.

TRADE WITH AMERICA.

There have been imported from the United States of America, in the course of the last twelve months, above one million of barrels of flour into the different ports of the United Kingdom. The town of Liverpool alone has imported nearly 500,000 barrels. The average price of a barrel is about 60s. The amount paid to America for this article by Great Britain alone, may, therefore, be estimated at three millions of pounds sterling. But, besides this large sum from Great Britain, the bad harvests of last year throughout a large part of Europe, enabled America to levy contributions from France, Spain and Portugal, to a very considerable amount for flour; and the Americans appear to have managed the business very skilfully, for, when a demand was first expected from Europe, it was universally given out that the United States could afford but a small quantity of flour to Europe—some few hundred thousand barrels were talked of at the utmost. In addition to this article Europe pays large sums to the United States for tobacco, cotton, pot and pearl ashes, rice, flaxseed, (about 3,000 hogsheads of 7 bushels each, annually imported into Ireland, value from 3 to 5 a hogshead, or at an average of 4l a hogshead, 200,000) turpentine and staves.

Paris, October 4.

It is said that the allied monarchs will meet in the course of next year, for the purpose of coming to a determination respecting the army of occupation of France. Frankfort and Aix-la-Chapelle have been successively assigned for this meeting, but it now appears that it will take place at Mainz. After the interview of the emperor of Russia will proceed to Warsaw, and from thence to Petersburgh.

It is understood that the duke d'Anjou, admiral of France, is about to inspect the coasts and ports of Brittany, and the western departments.

Constantinople, August 23.

During the last fortnight the plague has spread in a most disastrous manner in this capital, and at Pera and Beukde-a. The affrighted inhabitants precipitately abandon their homes. The Turks themselves begin to feel the attacks of this scourge. Ten persons have died in the suite of the grand vizier.

Petersburgh, Sept. 5.

The harvest is most abundant in almost all the provinces of the empire.—The weather continues fine and serene, but the temperature begins already to be cold, and announces an early winter.

Copenhagen, Sept. 27.

By a decision of his majesty, the exportation and importation of arms and ammunition to and from our West India

article. The long course of fine weather, and the prospect of a bountiful harvest over the world, make it difficult to find a just cause for the rise in the price of bread.

October 4.

Letters from the Hague state, that the differences for the conclusion of a treaty of commerce and navigation, between the kingdom of the Netherlands and the United States of America, are postponed till the American plenipotentiaries shall have received further instructions. Mr. Gallatin, ambassador from the United States to the court of France, who had been charged with the negotiations, has turned from the Hague to Paris.

Letters from a central part of Spain mention, that the troops destined for South America, a descent down to Cadiz and other parts of Andalusia, had been called into Extremadura, the government not having the means to subdue and supply them in the districts in which they were first ordered to assemble.

We understand that Spain is making an effort to restore its naval and military force, and that a considerable order for naval and artillery stores has been lately received in this country, to be shipped for Spain.

October 6.

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Copenhagen, Sept. 27.

By a decision of his majesty, the exportation and importation of arms and ammunition to and from our West India possessions is strictly prohibited.

PRETENDED LOUIS XVII.

Narrative of the manner in which the imposture of the pretended Louis XVII, detained in the prison of Rouen, was discovered.

A general in garrison at Rouen, hearing a pretended Louis XVII often mentioned, and seeing that credulity every day gave more consistency to the imposture, employed an officer of his regiment, in the month of January last, to gain information about this individual; and engaged him particularly to do his utmost to see him, to be enabled to judge personally of what kind of man he was, and what means he had for playing the part and supporting the character he had assumed.

The officer went to the prison when he found the impostor enjoying that full liberty which is allowed to prisoners to whose detention little importance is attached. He requested to speak with him. The prisoner refused, at first, to appear; but when he was told that this gentleman was an old officer of the royal army of Vendee, he presented himself under the name of Charles of Navarre, without raising his hand to his hat, which he kept constantly on his head. His distrustful

character made him believe that the officer was imposing upon him, in calling himself a Vendean. To remove his doubts, he asked him certain questions about the name and position of several villages, as well as about the appearance and conduct of the different chiefs of the Royalist party, which he named to him. The Vicomte Sepeaux was the person whom Charles of Navarre was best acquainted with.

After being convinced that the officer did not deceive him, he gave him his entire confidence, & communicated to him all the facts which he had collected to prove his identity with Louis XVII; proofs entirely destitute of any appearance of reason or man of reflection, but possessing such a degree of probability as to deceive blind credulity. The officer, in his turn, put to him some questions upon the locality of some villages and chateaux on the right bank of the Loire, which he appeared to be well acquainted with. Among others he named to him the chateau of Angri, belonging to the family of Turpin. At this name, the pretended Charles of Navarre appeared agitated, and the blood rushed to his face—but he was not disconcerted and said he knew very well that mansion; that it was an old castle surrounded with ditches full of water, and that it could not be entered but by lowering down the drawbridge. This description was exact; but he added that he did not know the family of Turpin. The officer was, upon this, convinced that the prisoner had been in La Vendee. The account which he gave of the different battles of the Vendean war, in a very circumstantial manner, convinced him likewise that he had taken part in the events both of the first and second. The conversation lasted for two hours. The pretender, on the following day, had another interview with this officer, but the latter obtained from him no new piece of information. This man has a very bad appearance, and his manner of expressing himself, shows, that he has had no education, and that he belongs to the lowest class of society; but he has natural quickness, and a character of incredible perseverance. He employed himself while in prison, in making wooden shoes, and the trade is one with which he seems to be well acquainted. This officer being on duty at Paris, in the month of April, May and June last, had frequent opportunities of seeing Viscountess Turpin, and spoke to her of the prisoner of Rouen, in the hope of obtaining from her some information concerning him. She remembered having received into her house, in 1793, a child of about 10 years of age, who called himself the son of baron de Desin, and who a year afterwards was recognized by his sister, a daughter of a wooden shoemaker at Desin; and she mentioned that she should not be surprised, from the representation given of him, if this was the same person.

On his return to Rouen in August, this officer was informed that a subaltern of his regiment, called Gelinot, who lived in the neighbourhood of Villiers, and who had been collector of the rents of that commune, had seen a woman called Delaunay, who had come to Rouen to be examined as a witness in the affair of the pretended Louis XVII, and who was the sister of that animal (that is the expression used). He told him, besides, that the husband of the woman was a shoemaker. The officer then called to mind the king of embarrassment which the said Charles of Navarre had experienced when he spoke of the chateau of Angri, and the conversation he had with Madame Turpin. The bearing which these facts had on each other, induced him to consider them as of sufficient importance to be communicated to his general, who, in consequence engaged him to get more particular details, from Madame Turpin, about her little impostor, and to learn the name of the sister of the child.

Madame Turpin, who had been led to Rouen by the greatest of accidents, informed the officer, that the name of the shoemaker, the father of the child, was Brunet. After hearing this fact, the general went to the perfect, and learned from him, that the woman Delaunay was the daughter of Brunet. This coincidence of name induced these two gentlemen to wait upon Madame Turpin, to beg her to make her deposition to the judge of instruction. Madame Turpin consented, and on the following morning (Aug. 21) she went to the palace of justice, where, after being sworn, she made the following declaration:

"In the winter of 1795-96, a child, ill dressed, of about 10 years of age, came to ask alms at the door of a farm-house at the town of Poze, about three leagues from Coudet, department of the Maine and Loire. The farmer asked whence he came, and he answered that he was a child of Desin. As the farmer knew that family, he exclaimed, 'how! are you a young gentleman of Desin?' This good man immediately received him, gave him a coat and stockings, and went immediately to the head quarters of the army, which were then at the Chateau of Bourmont, near Vendee, to apprise Messrs. Sepeaux and Matignon that he had in his house a young gentleman of Desin, and asked them what he should do with him. M. Charles Turpin, the nephew of Madame Turpin, who happened to be at head quarters, was begged by these two generals to beg him to take care of the child. M. Charles Turpin proceeded immediately to the castle of Angri, and Madame Turpin sent for the child to the house of the farmer,

whose name she has forgotten. On his arrival at the chateau, he was clothed, treated like a child of the family, and admitted to her table. She remarked in his manner the embarrassment of a low-born infant, which she then attributed to his timidity; but at the end of three or four days, he shewed all the ease of assurance that belonged to the character he assumed. By the information he gave of the family of Desin, he convinced Madame Turpin that he was really the son of the Baron whose name he bore.

The war having commenced, Madame Turpin was obliged to conceal herself. She retired into the neighboring woods of Angri, and she intrusted to her game keeper the child, whose obstinate character began to annoy the game keeper. He showed, however, on one occasion, that he was capable of gratitude. At the epoch of the battle which took place at Convent-en-Orne, near Bayeux, in which M. Charles Turpin was engaged, Madame Turpin felt the most lively alarms, not having heard of her nephew for more than 24 hours. The child went, found horse and a sabre, and scouring the country, brought news of her nephew.

Towards the end of 1796, the chevalier de Desin having returned from emigration, and having learned that Madame Turpin had in her house a child who passed under his name, and called himself the son of his brother, wrote her immediately, to thank her for the service which she believed herself rendering to his family, in taking care of a child who could be nothing but a little knave and impostor, as his only nephew was then in England. Madame T. being thus undeceived, not in any other way disengaged with her ward, sent for the inhabitants of the town of Desin, who recognized him to be the son of the shoemaker Brunet. His sister being reduced to indigence by the war, begged that he might be taken back to Madame Turpin's. He was so accordingly, and remained for 5 months; but not being able to correct his bad disposition, she sent him away, and has not seen him since."

After this declaration, the judge of instruction ordered the pretender to be brought forward to be confronted with Madame Turpin. The officer retired for fear of being recognized by Charles of Navarre, and of thus disturbing the interrogatory; but as soon as he was carried back to prison, the officer came into the hall, where the clerk took down the following deposition:

The prisoner entered with his hat upon his head, and would not take it off till after repeated injunctions by the judge.

Do you know Madame Turpin, the lady here? No.

This is Madame Turpin? No. She had a larger head.

You know, then, the viscountess of Turpin? Yes.

Where did you see her? At the castle of Angri.

You have then been there? Yes.

Under what name did you present yourself there? Under the name of baron Desin.

How long were you there? Eighteen months.

The suspicious character of the prisoner induced him to put some questions to Madame Turpin, to be assured if the witness was really the viscountess.

Q. by prisoner. How many children have you? A. Two daughters. The prisoner assented.

Q. How are they called? The names were mentioned, and the prisoner assented.

Q. Where was your mother, and what was she called? A. She was concealed at Noyant, and her name was Bougard de la Ligne.

Q. What was the name of the person who managed at Angri? A. The commander Bulet, who was concealed at my house. The prisoner assented. The prisoner then exclaimed, "this is a comedy, and affords me much diversion." He was about to put more questions, when the judge ordered him to be silent. Madame Turpin, in turn, examined the prisoner.

Do you remember the favor you did me by bringing me intelligence of my nephew, and the gratitude I showed for it? The prisoner exclaimed, "O, I see, you are indeed La Viscountess de Turpin, with the mention of that anecdote."

Madame Turpin—if you had followed the advice I then gave you, you would not have been now in this situation: and I should have been spared the painful duty of confronting you.

The prisoner upon this exalted his head and resumed his character of king, replied "I take advice from no one; I give advice; but advice with me are commands: I am a sovereign." He reproached Madame Turpin with not showing him that respect and consideration due to a child who appeared under the name of Baron de Desin.

The Judge—What cause of reproach have you against Madame Turpin? Did she not treat you like her son, and show you all the tenderness of a mother?

Prisoner—That is true; but she sent me twice from her house. The first conductor that she gave me, shewed the cruelty of the barbarous Simon, and the other the fondness of the perfidious Thomas; (wishing to attach to that idea, the remembrance of the two guardians whom the unfortunate Dauphin had in the temple.)

It deserves to be remarked, that the two conductors were in reality called Simon and Thomas. The judge remanded

the prisoner after this interrogatory, who went away saying, If you are Madame Turpin, I bid you good day.

Madame Turpin said then, that she believed she could identify the prisoner, as much as 20 years of distance permitted, to be the same person who, at the age of ten, passed himself off for the young baron de Desin, and who was known afterwards at Desin to be the son of Brunet, the wooden shoemaker of that village.

This declaration she signed.

By Last Evening's Mail.

Washington, Nov. 14.
William Wirt, of Virginia, has received from the President the appointment of Attorney-General of the U. S.

[National Intelligencer.]

Mr. Frederick Greuhm, Minister Resident and Consul General of H. M. the King of Prussia, has arrived in this city, and was, on Tuesday last, introduced to the President by the Secretary of State. We announce this circumstance with the more pleasure, as Mr. Greuhm is the first Minister that the King of Prussia has appointed to represent him in the United States.

[bid.]

New-York, Nov. 12.

THE SEA SERPENT
Was seen again on Thursday last in Long Island Sound, off Milford, by some persons on board a sloop, who approached within four or five rods of the monster. The particulars of this interesting circumstance, duly attested, have been forwarded to New-Haven for publication.

[bid.]

MARSHAL,

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. W. H. Wilmer, Dennis M. Lyles, esquire, of Prince George's county, Maryland, to Miss Eliza W. St. John, November 11.

[FR. ADAMS, JR.]

Spanish Hides, &c.
THE Subscriber has for sale on reasonable terms—

500 Spanish hides of good quality

40 barrels tanner's oil

10 do spermatic, winter and summer strained

20 hds Barbados sugar, good qy.

20 do 2d quality

20 do 3d quality

20 hds prime retailing molasses

3000 lbs green coffee

4000 bushels Turkey Island salt

1000 do ground alum

100 barrels well cured herrings, fit for family use.—Apply to

MORDECAI MILLER,

November 13.

[bid.]

Phineas Janney

OFFERS for sale the cargo of the ship Fair Trader, from STOCKHOLM, consisting of

320 tons Swedish Bar Iron and

Plough Plates,

Which, with the iron he has in store, makes his assortment very complete—viz: flat bars, from 1 to 6 inches wide, and from 4 to 14 inches thick, amongst this is a large proportion of beautifully drawn tire iron, square bars from 3 to 4 inches, round do. from 3 to 1 to 4 inches, plough plates, 5 different sizes; also, a few tons of SWEDISH STEEL, of excellent quality, in bundles.

IMMEDIATELY AFTER,

Will be Let, or Ground Rent for ever, with the privilege of buying out at ten years purchase—

11th mo. 11. tuth: 7

[bid.]

Tanning and Currying.

JOSEPH HESTON continues to carry on the above business at his old stand in Prince-street, between Water and Union streets, where he will be always ready to execute orders in his line with promptness and despatch.

He keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of

Leather,

of as various qualities as can be found in any shop in the District—which he will dispose of at very low prices for cash.

11 mo. 6. tuth: 7

[bid.]

Notice.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of PENN & HANSON, was dissolved on the 20th of April last, by mutual consent. The business has been conducted since and will be in future, under the firm of WILLIAM & WALTER HANNON, who are fully authorised to settle the accounts of the former firm.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Have now on hand, and offer for sale at the same old stand on Royal street, between King and Prince streets, a handsome assortment of

Plain and Elegant Furniture,

Consisting of the following articles:—

Sideboards,

Ladies work stands

Tables,

Sofas

Bedsheets

Easy chairs

Alexand

HOUSES, LANDS, &c.

For Rent.

THAT large and convenient WAREHOUSE, on King street, near the store occupied by the subscribers. The terms will be made accommodating. Immediate possession can be had.

Oct. 6 R. & J. MANDEVILLE.

Public Sale.

In pursuance of a power of attorney from Mr. John Muir, of London, to the subscriber, will be exposed to sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the 23d day of November next,

5 Lots of Ground,

situated on Duke and Pitt streets, near the residence of Mr. Thomas Janney. The title is indisputable, and the terms will be made known on the day of sale.

W. M. HERBERT,

Attorney for John Muir.

October 4

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale, on Monday the 17th November next, if fair, or the next fair day thereafter—A tract of LAND on Patuxent river, near Tidemont Point, known by the name of TIDEBERNECK, supposed to contain 300 acres—it is well wooded, and would make a desirable little farm. Terms of sale 6 and 12 months credit, with bond and good security.

GEORGE FORBES.

HORATIO C. M'ELDERRY.

October 16 thstns

Land for Sale.

If early application is made, I will dispose of 400 acres of the CEDAR GROVE tract of land. There is surplus timber and fire wood enough on the part I purpose selling to pay, with judicious management, more than half the purchase money, at the price I ask. The situation is healthy, and the land fertile. Contiguity to market is also among its advantages; it being within less than a mile of Mr. Jonathan Janney's mill, where the Alexandria price may be had for grain. Persons wishing to purchase will apply to the subscriber, residing at Cedar Grove, ten miles below Alexandria, and one below Janney's mill.

Sept. 29 KING M'CARTY.

A valuable Farm for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER will sell, on reasonable terms, a valuable and productive farm of 200 acres, or thereabouts—being part of the lands of late Richard Brent, lying on Kettle Run in the county of Prince William, in the state of Virginia—20 miles from the Occoquan Mills—33 miles from Alexandria, and about the same distance from Georgetown and the City of Washington. This farm lies in the centre of an excellent neighborhood—is handsomely situated—abundantly watered, and has upon it an ample proportion of wood. The soil is naturally strong, and a considerable portion of it has for some years past, been cultivated according to the most approved rules of modern husbandry. Possession will be given on the first day of January next. The terms upon which this property will be sold, will be made known upon application to George L. Brent, of Stafford County, Va. or to the subscriber living in Alexandria.

JOHN D. SIMMS.

September 6 thstns

For Sale.

ATRACT of land, lying on the North Fork of Quantico Creek, and only two miles from the town of Dumfries, (known by the name of Clifton) containing about 230 acres. About two thirds of this tract is in wood—a part of the cleared land well enclosed. There is on this tract a good dwelling house, stable, &c.; and convenient to the dwelling house a grist mill, containing two pairs of stones—one of burr, new, five feet diameter; the other Cologne. The mill is lately built. Every part of the year new, and completely fitted for merchant work. The mill better secured from floods than any I am acquainted with, having but 3 feet of dam, with a short race, to admit of fall for a twenty-four feet overshot water wheel. In fact, the land is of good quality; the situation handsome and healthy; the stream a good one; and the mill new, spacious, and well finished, and lying in the most direct rout for a great part of the produce that comes to Dumfries to pass it. Possession can be had immediately, and the terms known by application to me, at Dumfries.

JAMES BENEALE.

October 14 thstns

ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 1, 1817.

WAS committed to the jail of this county, as a runaway, a Negro man; he says his name is LEWIS, and that he was bought from a Mrs. Hannah Brook, of Germantown, a few miles from Fairview Court House, Virginia, by a C. P. F. trader, that he ran away from him at some time, with 7 others, that there were 4 traders in company, and that they had several other slaves and two covered wagons. He is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high—has on a dark brown coat and a pair of mixed blue and white trousers. The owner is requested to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of as the law directs.

To Let.

TWO Brick WAREHOUSES, situ- ate at the intersection of King and Columbia-streets, well calculated for the Dry Goods, Grocery, or Flour Business. For terms enquire of

W. H. DUNDAS.

September 10 dwtwbsf

For Sale.

THAT large and commodious three story brick Dwelling House on King street upper end, at present occupied by Dr. George F. Thornton. For terms apply to WM. HERBERT, Jun.

May 21 ws

W. M. HERBERT,

Attorney for John Muir.

October 4

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber is empowered to sell a number of LOTS, at the lower end of Fairfax street, and all the LOW-GROUND adjacent to Jones's Point. A liberal credit will be given. The title is indisputable.

J. D. SIMMS.

October 9 thstns

Patons & Butcher

HAVE received, and offer for sale, an assortment of TEN PLATE STOVES, handsome patterns, finished complete.

10th mo. 16

Bolting Cloths.

THE subscriber has this day received, a large and elegant assortment of Bolting Cloths, of a superior quality, which will be offered for sale at the store of Messrs. Butts & Cawood, King-street, Alex'a, where he intends keeping a complete assortment in stock.

Sept. 6 AMOS ALEXANDER.

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday, WILL BE SOLD,

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water Streets,

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.

Alt kind of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

November 27

For Sale.

ASTRONG healthy NEGRO MAN, believed to be from thirty to thirty-five years of age. He has for a few years past worked under the direction of an experienced green-house gardener. Apply to NORBERT HERBERT, Esq. Alex'dria.

August 5

New Establishment.

THE subscriber having established the BURR MILL-STONE making, takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public, that he has taken the Stand lately occupied by Michael Quigley, convenient to the store of James Anderson, on the corner of King & Fayette-streets, where he has on hand a good supply of the best quality nutt stocks, and will warrant his Mill Stones equal, if not superior, to any in the U. States. Strict attention will be paid, and satisfaction given to those who will favor him with their custom. All orders attended to at the shortest notice.

ROBERT GLENN.

October 28 ff

CHARLES SIMMS.

June 18 ws

Sully for Sale.

THIS estate, situated in the county of Fairfax, twenty two miles from Alexandria, and the same distance from Georgetown, contains about seven hundred and fifty acres. Little River Turnpike passes through it half a mile from the dwelling house. The situation is handsome, and remarkably healthy; the water is good and abundant. The soil which was originally excellent, has for some years past had the advantage of improving husbandry. Plaster of Paris acting with powerful and immediate effect on all grasses and grasses. The fields present a good surface for cultivation; and those, now unutilled, are covered with red clover. The orchards are very large and thrifty; the collection of table fruit is choice and various. The mansion is spacious and well constructed: the out-houses are conveniently situated, and the whole have been lately thoroughly repaired and painted. The farm houses, which are all nearly new, are expensive and excellent in their kind.

For a gentleman of leisure this would be a delightful residence; and a profitable estate for an active farmer. The title is indisputable, and perfectly unencumbered. A number of well taught orderly young men, with good stocks and farming utensils of all kinds, and the crops of the present year, if desired, will be at the command of the purchaser.

Application may be made to the subscriber, living on the premises, next the post-office at Pleasant Valley, in Fairfax.

FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT LEE.

September 19 tustns

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from my service, on the 10th inst. my mulatto house-servant GEORGE, between 12 and 15 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, slender made, peg nose, bushy hair, half of one of his upper front teeth broken off—he is very artful and forward, and a capable house-servant—he took with him a variety of clothing. I will give the above reward, if secured in any jail, so that I get him again, and will pay all reasonable charges if brought home. Masters of vessels and others are warned from employing or carrying off said servant at their peril.

C. F. WHITING.

Mooren, near Alexandria, September 13 stutns

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 21.

WAS committed to the jail of this county, as a runaway, a Negro lad, who says his name is HENRY, and that he was sold to some Georgians, from the estate of William Randolph, of Fauquier county, Virginia. He is a bright mulatto, about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, and has been in the habit of a race rider for Mr. Randall. The said lad ran away at Fredericksburg, on his way out. The owner is requested to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of as the law directs.

JAS. CAMPBELL, Jailer.

October 23 tustns

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from William Galt, near Fredericktown, on the Lancaster road, in April last, a Negro woman, named JULIET, about 30 years of age, 5 feet high, has lost several of her upper fore teeth, speaks quick & sharp; she is sold, was sold by a Mr. Darby, of Anne-Arundel county, to some Georgia traders whom she left near Richmond, Va. and was lodged in Fredericksburg jail, from whence she was sold for her jail fees, & purchased by John P. Thompson, and by him sold to William Galt—it is supposed she is now lurking about the district of Columbia or its vicinity.—The above reward will be paid for apprehending and securing her so that I get her.

JAMES GALT.

Alexandria, Oct. 6

N. B. Masters of vessels and others are forewarned against carrying off said runaway.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on Saturday evening, the 11th inst. my mulatto man, named NED, commonly called Ned M'Ray, alias SKYWING. He is about 23 or 24 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and was raised in Manchester. Ned is well made, high forehead and large flat nose; had on when he went away a grey coat and pantaloons, but as he was well provided with cloathing of various kinds, it is probable he may have changed his dress. It is believed he went off with his wife, who it appears left Richmond at the same time: she is very black, and, I believe, somewhat pitted with the small pox, talks a great deal, of short stature, and rather thick made. Ned is very artful, and may probably attempt to pass for a free man; he has a down look when spoken to. The above reward will be given if taken out of Richmond or Manchester, and twenty-five dollars if taken in either place, and all reasonable expenses paid for delivering him to the subscriber.

DAVID BARCLAY.

N. B. Masters of vessels and others are cautioned against harboring, employing or carrying off said fellow, under penalty of the law.

JAS. CAMPBELL, Jailer.

October 20 tustns

To Sportsmen.

ONCE more the public are cautioned from trespassing either by Land or Water hunting or shooting on the point below Alexandria, commonly called Jones's Point, as it is all in grass. The law will be put in force against all trespassers.

JOHN HUNTER.

November 6 thstns

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 18.

WAS committed to the jail of this county, as a runaway, a mulatto man, who calls himself ROBERT COLDSTON, and says he is free born, and moved from Baltimore to Washington with his father, where his father yet resides, and that he has been a servant to a major John G. Kemp, went with him to Canada from Washington. He is about 19 or 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and slim made. The owner is requested to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of as the law directs.

JAS. CAMPBELL, Jailer.

September 20 tustns

M21

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,

WILL BE SOLD,

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water Streets,

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.

Alt kind of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

November 27

Bolting Cloths.

THE subscriber has this day received, a large and elegant assortment of Bolting Cloths, of a superior quality, which will be offered for sale at the store of Messrs. Butts & Cawood, King-street, Alex'dria, where he intends keeping a complete assortment in stock.

Sept. 6 AMOS ALEXANDER.

November 27

Sales at Auction.

On Wednesdays and Saturdays,

WILL BE SOLD,

At the Auction Office on Union street,

Between King and Prince—

A extensive and general assortment of seasonable Goods, of British French, German, India, and Domestic Manufacture, which will be well selected, and well worthy the attention of town and country merchants and others; as the undersigned will abundantly supply from the manufacturers and their friends in Boston, New York and Philadelphia—which will give to gentlemen an opportunity of laying in their goods on as good terms as they can be in those cities taking into view the difference of Exchange, etc. etc.

The particular description of goods will be advertised in the papers of the day.

Consignments strictly attended to and liberal advances made if desirable.

John Jackson & Co.

November 27

James Kennedy & Son,

BOOKSELLERS,